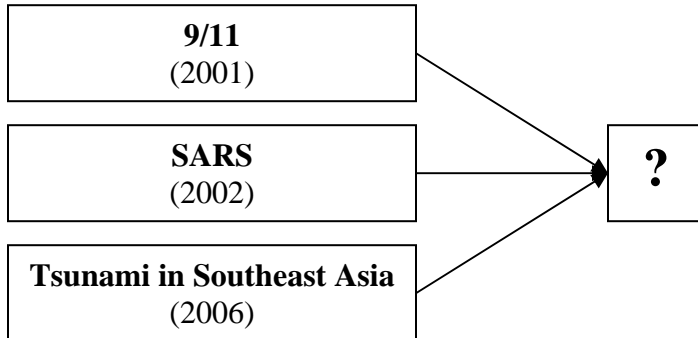


20–1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 11: INTERNATIONALISM AND NATIONALISM



1. Which conclusion **best** completes the diagram?
 - A. Mother nature is a powerful force all over the world.
 - B. International borders become meaningless in times of crisis.
 - C. The world is becoming a more dangerous place.
 - D. UN peacekeepers are needed throughout the world.

2. “Voluntary balkanization” refers to the separation of _____. Which of the following phrases **best** fills in the blank?
 - A. countries into ethnic or racial groups
 - B. a large area into many small states
 - C. people into isolated and hostile groups
 - D. the global village into groups with different interests

3. The idea of the global village has its origins in the
 - A. spread of democracy
 - B. information revolution
 - C. proliferation of NGOs
 - D. population explosion

4. Sociologists researching the impact of electronic information systems are raising concerns that
- A. communicating via the Internet isolates young people and impedes their development of social skills
 - B. cell phones are radically changing the way the world does business
 - C. the cost of updating systems will raise the cost of products
 - D. technological systems will make it impossible to retreat from internationalism
5. Some international organizations are formed by people who share a bond that extends beyond national borders. Which of the following groups is **not** one of these organizations?
- A. La Francophonie
 - B. The Arctic Council
 - C. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 8.

Source I

“A world which fails to establish the rule of law over the nation-states cannot long continue to exist. We are living in a perilous period of transition from the era of the fully sovereign nation-state to the era of world government.”

— James Warburg, former financial advisor to U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt, in *The West in Crisis*, 1959

Source II



In 2007, Indonesian farmers gathered to protest WTO director general Pascal Lamy’s visit to their country. The farmers believe that WTO rules will prevent their government from protecting domestic agriculture and that this will destroy their livelihoods.

Source III

Trickle-down theory suggests that when people in developed countries have more money to spend, they will buy more goods and services offered by businesses in less-developed countries — and this spending will help strengthen the economy of the developing world. Many international economic organizations, such as the World Trade Organization and the European Union, support this principle.

Source IV

Pascal Lamy, the WTO’s director general, said that “reducing trade barriers has been, is and will remain essential to promote growth and development, to improve standards of living and to tackle poverty reduction.”

6. Pascal Lamy's suggestion in Source IV is challenged most by which other source or sources?
- A. Source I
 - B. Source II
 - C. Source III
 - D. Sources II and III
7. A comparison of Source II and Source III reveals a conflict between reducing barriers to international trade and the need to
- A. protect local economies
 - B. improve traditional farming methods
 - C. raise prices for agricultural exports
 - D. impose tariffs on farm machinery
8. Which sources agree with the saying "A rising tide lifts all the boats"?
- A. Sources I and II
 - B. Sources II and III
 - C. Sources III and IV
 - D. Sources I and IV

Use the following quotation to answer question 9.

"In the world of near instant communications, the nation-state is irrelevant. One of the outward symbols of its existence is the national border, staffed by uniformed officials checking papers and manning barricades. But what use are such border controls in the world of the Internet, for example?"

— Kenichi Ohmae, author and business strategist, in *The Globalist*, 2005

9. Which statement **best** summarizes the quotation?
- A. New technology fosters supranationalism.
 - B. Humankind's creativity is causing new problems.
 - C. Traditional ideas impede progress.
 - D. The future requires additional safeguards.

Use the following information to answer question 10.

The United Nations report *A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility* recommended that the UN relax its longstanding tradition of staying out of internal conflicts — conflicts that occur within countries. It said that the UN has a responsibility to protect people when states violate or fail to uphold the rights and welfare of their own citizens. This intervention could take the form of humanitarian operations, monitoring missions, diplomacy, or — as a last resort — military force.

10. Many countries challenged this recommendation because it would

- A. escalate the cost of peacekeeping
- B. pose a direct challenge to sovereignty and nationalism
- C. deny smaller nations the right of self-determination
- D. contribute to world aggression, not peace

Use the following sources to answer questions 11 to 13.

Source I

UNESCO's safeguards can interfere with the plans of nation-states. In 2001, for example, Afghanistan's Taliban rulers destroyed two ancient statues of Buddha, the revered religious leader. Taliban leaders said they were destroying these "idols" in the name of Islam and ignored an international protest against the destruction.

Source II

Sovereign states control what goes on within their own borders. They may dam rivers, allow the building of roads and housing developments, and decide whether — and how — to affirm and promote culture.

Source III

"The concept of a common human heritage is a powerful one. It reaffirms that human beings, despite their differences, belong to a single species. While cultures may vary, and languages differ enormously, our songs express a shared human sentiment. Such an idea invites us to visit the great temple complex of Khajuraho, or Granada in Spain or the Great Wall in China, and say this belongs to us, and it is our common heritage, there for us to preserve and respect."

— Shobita Punja, writer and teacher who has worked on projects to preserve India's cultural heritage, 2000

Source IV

UNESCO has established a list of human cultural features that are important to all people, regardless of where they live. UNESCO believes that peace will be promoted if people know about and help preserve this common human heritage. In addition, acknowledging a common human heritage may help promote responsible global citizenship.

11. The sources focus on the issue of whether or not it is important to

- A. protect the common human heritage
- B. give up national sovereignty to foster international interests
- C. identify sites and masterpieces that have outstanding value to humanity
- D. impose international guidelines whenever cultural differences are involved

12. The statement that **best** reveals why we are faced with this issue is in

- A. Source I: "UNESCO safeguards can interfere with the plans of nation-states."
- B. Source II: "Sovereign states control what goes on within their borders."
- C. Source III: "Human beings, despite their differences, belong to a single species."
- D. Source IV: "Peace will be promoted by preserving the common human heritage."

13. Which sources support an internationalist perspective?

- A. Sources I and II
- B. Sources III and IV
- C. Sources II and III
- D. Sources I and IV

Use the following sources to answer questions 14 and 15.

Source I

The EU by the Numbers

- Member states: 27
- Estimated population (2008): 492 000 000
- Official languages: 23
- Europe Day: May 9 (the day the union was first proposed)
- Cities where the European Parliament meets: 2 (Brussels, Belgium, and Strasbourg, France)

Source II

After years of negotiating, the European Union became an official supranational body in 1991. In addition to promoting peace, security, and justice, the EU is dedicated to creating one of the largest free-trade zones in the world by integrating the economies of member countries.

Source III

The idea of adopting a constitution that applies to all EU members is controversial. One of the sticking points in the constitutional debate involves the sovereignty of national governments. The proposed EU constitution said, for example, that once member countries have signed agreements with the EU, they cannot pass national laws that violate these agreements.

14. Britain and Denmark's refusal to adopt the euro is compatible with the thinking behind which source or sources?

- A. Source I
- B. Source II
- C. Source III
- D. Sources II and III

15. Collectively, the sources support the idea that

- A. Europe is a world leader
- B. nationalism is weakening
- C. economic unions are easier to achieve than political unions
- D. humankind's first and foremost concern is economic prosperity